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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 5, 1902.



SHORT TALKS

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Brief Comment on Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.

Ex-Postmaster Hicks, of Philadelphia, declares that Ashbridge said to him at the beginning of his term of office that he proposed to get all there was in it for Samuel H. Ashbridge. Ashbridge denies that he ever said anything of the kind, and the people of Philadelphia have been by the ears for a week or two as to which tells the truth. It doesn't seem to make very much difference whether Ashbridge gave notice in advance of his intentions. He has made his word good, whether he ever gave it or not. He ought not kick about anybody's saying that he once told the truth.

The Army and Navy Register hauls

The Army and Navy Register hauls Roosevelt over the coals for his shabby treatment of General Miles, and declares that it is not possible to justify it or excuse it even on the ground that Teddy has fallen into the habit of losing his temper. We predict that Roosevelt will go out of office one of the most unpopular presidents the the most unpopular presidents the country has had. When a man would rather be called colonel than vice president it shows an exceedingly vain steak in his make any life in the colone. streak in his make-up. His intense egotism and his I-am-the-whole-thing style of dealing with men and measures is not likely to last him through his term. Of course, there are toad-ies who are willing to applaud any act of the president, no matter what it may be, but the sober second thought of the people will not long tolerate a man Whose characteristic. man whose conceit is his stronges

General Wheaton declares that 50,000 soldiers will be needed in the Philippines for at least five years yet. As each soldier costs a thousand dollars a year, and the officers who have charge of the butchering a great deal more, the cost of the Philippines will be \$350,000,000 in addition to what they have already cost, and to the pension roll that will, in the light of past experience, be with us for at least 75 years. There is no doubt that General Wheaton is right. The Filipinos are at home in the tropical sun and are fighting for liberty and country. Our soldiers suffer all sorts of afflictions from the climate; those of them who have sense enough to go in when it rains must feel ashamed that they are conducting a murderous crusade against a people who are as much entitled to their freedom as we are. It is safe to predict that twice \$350,000,000 will not subdue the Filipinos sufficiently to withdraw our soldiers and leave them to the tender mercies of the greedy politicians and capitalists. General Wheaton declares that 50

General Taft, who enjoys the distinction of trying to be governor of the Philippines, like all the other prominent men who have mixed in it, are having a very hard time to show just how he and God are working diligently for the interests of the Filippinos whom they love so well. He says that they have no thought of establishing reconcentrado camps in the usual sense of the term. Of course not. The ordinary sense of the term and the sense of every man who knows anything understands that such a camp is a place where the captured women and children of the enemy are placed to be starved to death in order to force their fathers, husbands and brothers to give up their land to the invader. This is what concentration camps meant in Cuba, this is what they mean today in South Africa, and it is exactly what they mean in the Philiptoday in South Africa, and it is actly what they mean in the Philip-pines, where we are doing missionary work for the cause of the lowly Naza-rene, who never did the slightest violence to man, woman or child, and every one of whose precepts declare against all such treatment of any of God's creatures. No matter what Taf may say that he and God propose to do, the whole business is damnable from the start and will be to the finish ess the American people have a

PLEASURE.

March 17.—Third annual entertain-ment of St. Ann's Parish Band at the Grand opera house. Admission, 15 and 25 cents.

Poto Invasion of England.
Great interest is centered in the approaching meeting of American and English polo players. A team composed of our leading experts will appear in the celebrations incident to the coronation of Edward VII., and the pick of the British isles will be pitted against

The international tourney is to take place at Hurlingham, the world's most famous polo field, and from present in-



dications the first game will be started during the last week in June. The coronation is set for June 25.

Members of the Lakewood (N. J.) Members of the Lakewood (N. J.) team, winners last season of the championship of America, are to compose the aggregation which is to go abroad. Foxhall Keene, the best all around poloist in this country, will be captain, and under his able direction the best results are hoped for. Keene has had considerable experience in transatiantle playing, having competed at Hurlingham and elsewhere several times. The tournament is for the possession of the Westchester Country club challenge cup, now held in England. This cup was offered fifteen years ago by the Newport (R. I.) organization to the winners of a series of matches between England and America. The Hurlingham club defeated our men and carried away the trophy, valued at \$1,500. Keene is of course very anxious to bring home the cup.

Polo players from India are generally conceded to be the finest in the world, as the Indians take to the game as naturally as a duck takes to water. They have an additional advantage of being the best mounted riders see anywhere. team, winners last season of the cham-

American Oarsmen Abroad.

It has been learned in Philadelphia from reliable sources that at the next meeting of the Hudson river regatta stewards a motion would be placed before them advocating sending the winers of this year's contest to the great international race to be held in Ireland for Lord O'Brien's magnificent trophy. Two of Pennsylvania's most prominent alumni favor this idea, and if Thomas Reath, the head of Pennsylvania's rowing committee, will not lay the motion before the meeting it will be done through another channel.

No far as Pennsylvania is concerned, she will not send an undergraduate crew abroad this season unless Corneli also will do the same. Both these colleges are too anxious to put forth their very strongest crews at Poughkeepsie to think of sending an eight over the water. But if the Hudson river regatta stewards should dedde to send the winners of the regatta to the Irish race

winners of the regatta to the Irish race every crew in the regatta would have a double incentive to win out.

The idea is very feasible, as it would be a simple matter to raise the money for such a trip from the students and alumni of the colleges which take part in the regatta. The financial end of the trip would cause no trouble, and all that would be necessary to carry out the plan would be to shift the date of the regatta forward a week or ten days.

The Goulds Like Dogs.

Edwin Gould has just purchased a champion prize winning buildog and proposes to exhibit him at all the bench shows. The animal is a thoroughbred and has won many prizes both in this country and abroad. Frank J. Gould has presented his sister, Miss Helen Miller Gould, with one of his twenty-five hundred dollar champion St. Bernard pups. Another Gould dog was given to Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Joe Wheeler.

Boralma's Rivals.

Boralma divides honors for the record for four-year-old trotting geldings
with John Nolan at 2:08 and for fiveyear-old geldings with Lord Derby at
2:07.

Tenney as a Coach.

Fred Tenney, the crack Boston player, has been selected as coach for the Tufts college baseball team next season.

The SPORTING WORLD THE ACTUAL FACTS.

THE DISPUTE OVER COMPULSORY

Edward Tregear, Secretary For La-bor of the Colony, Answers the False Statements Made by J. Grat-tan Grey, a Former Resident.

Edward Tregear, secretary for labor of New Zealand, writes as follows to the New York Post

My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of Oct. 3, 1901, headed "A Country Without Strikes." I write a few lines of comment with, I trust, an impartial pen, since I have no personal reason for wishing to influ-ence the ideas of citizens of the United States in one direction or another. I states in one direction or another. I have, however, some interest in en-deavoring to prevent the circulation of errors concerning New Zealand, and I venture to criticise the value of the alleged facts on which your leader was

That bright pictures have been drawn by visitors (alluded to as "birds of passage") in their representations of the effect of our labor laws and other progressive legislation is undenlable. Whether such pictures, produced by in-Whether such pictures, produced by intelligent observers from abroad, are to be preferred before the more gloomy illustrations of Mr. J. Grattan Grey is a moot question. A man like Mr. Grey may have lived for forty years in a colony, and at the end of that time his opinions or reflections are not necessarily either profound or valuable. Our politics, politicians, morals, society people, economic conditions, industrial position, etc., may be all that Mr. Grey represents; but, on the other hand, they may not. I respectfully suggest that Americans should very carefully abstain from regarding such pictures as photographs, but should rather accept them as amateur sketches, tinted by the nationality, prejudice and infirmities of the painter. Such a remark, of course, applies equally to the views presented by the "birds of passage," but in a less degree, since their private relations to the colony are unlikely to be overstrained.

Leaving, however, the personal question as to your informant, allow me to touch upon some of the industrial and economic matters involved in your article. The assertions, generally, are:

First.—That compulsory arbitration has "turned out a disastrous failure."

Second.—That the general economic outlook of the colony is far from being "posente in tint."

Third.—That "self seeking men" in parliament have "seriously strained the relation between employer and employee."

Fourth.—That the farmers are "demanding repeal of the laws from which telligent observers from abroad, are to

ployee."
Fourth.—That the farmers are

ployee."
Fourth.—That the farmers are "demanding repeal of the laws from which they are suffering."

To answer even these few points with anything like the fullness they properly require would take up more space than I dare to petition the editor for. I may say in reference to them:
First.—"Compulsory arbitration" (as it has been nicknamed) is so far from being a disastrous failure that it is here considered a pronounced success. Only a revolution could displace it. Last session an amending act was passed whereby the boards of concillation (which have no power of enforcing their recommendations) were practically set aside in favor of the court of arbitration that can enforce its awards with all the powers of the supreme court—may, with even higher powers, since against the dictum of the president of the arbitration court there is no appeal. Here, then, as answer to calumnies set abroad by interested persons we have the spectacle of there is no appeal. Here, then, as answer to calumnies set abroad by interested persons we have the spectacle of the people of a colony, after seven years' experience of compulsory arbithe people of a colony, after seven years' experience of compulsory arbitration, approving and reapproving its principle. Our nearest colonial neighbor, New South Wales, sent one of its leading judges across to us to investigate the working of our act on the spot. As a result, that colony has just passed a compulsory arbitration act of a more drastic character than ours, for there are no boards of conciliation provided for New South Wales. South Australia and Western Australia have similar legislation on our model. Strauge that, as we have failed, our near neighbors are so blind as to follow us into the pit into which we floundered in 1894!

Second.—The general economic outlook of the colony. We were told years ago that the effect of labor legislation would be to "drive capital out of the colony," yet after ten years of labor legislation capital has not yet spread its wings for flight. Indeed capital has extended its operations so much that our factories, which in 1894 employed 25,831 hands, now employ cover 53,000—that is, the work has more than doubled. The total trade of New Zealand advanced from \$64,000,000 in 1886 to \$117,000,000 in 1900. Statistics show that the private property in the colony was in 1891 of the value of

was given to Miss Wheeler, daughter of General Joe Wheeler.

Cresceus Get In Kentucky.

Two colts by the champion trotter, Cresceus, will be trained in the blue grass this year. One of them is wintering at Walnut Hill stock farm and is owned by R. H. Plant of Macon, Ga. The other colt is at the Lexington track and in a trial last fail trotted a quarter in better than thirty-six seconds. He is in W. H. Freeman's stable.

Boralma's Rivals.

Boralma divides honors for the rec-

Third.—In regard to the relations between employer and employee being strained, may I ask whether good feeling is promoted by strikes, lockouts, picketing, Pinkerton's detectives, etc.? Compulsory arbitration certainly has not strained this feeling. Last session of parliament the Right Hon. Mr. Seddon, who is minister for labor as well as premier, declared to the house of representatives, "There has never been a better feeling between employers

and employed than at the present moment." Surely the premier, addressing the people's representatives, would know as well what was the condition of the citizens as Mr. J. Grattan Grey, then in Europe. So far as my power of observation goes, class bitterness is almost unknown in New Zealand, and most kindly feelings exist between employer and employed. There are no beggars in the colony, and poverty of the kind common in the big cities of Europe and America is almost unknown. Nowhere in the world can so many well clad, rosy faced people be seen together as in a New Zealand crowd. If they are dissatisfied and fretting against their working conditions, they must have the art of concealment in high degree.

Fourth.—That "the farmers are demanding repeal of the laws from which they are suffering" is probable, if allusion to the "laws of nature" is meant. They suffer from thunderstorms, caterpillars, sparrows, etc., as farmers do elsewhere, and they are about as eas-

sion to the "laws of nature" is meant. They suffer from thunderstorms, caterpillars, sparrows, etc., as farmers do elsewhere, and they are about as easily satisfied as farmers disewhere, but if by "laws" is meant the legislation of late years the statement is contrary to fact. No government ever did so much for farmers as that of New Zealand. The crown has bought up large private estates and cut them up into farms for the farmers' sons. It has borrowed millions in Europe at low interest to lend to farmers in order to clear off mortgages at heavy interest. The crown lands have been thrown open for selection among those who could only pay as rent the interest on the capital itself, any money in hand being thus available for stock, fencing, etc. Village settlements, homestead settlements, co-operative roads and railway works all have helped struggling settlers. The agricultural department has been instituted, has examined blights, distributed seeds and roots, graded butter and cheese for export, arranged markets abroad and otherwise protected farming interests. Large sums which would have helped swell the revenue have been remitted by the government railways, fares lowered, freights lowered (freights free in some cases, such as lime for manuring land) and considerable local concessions made. I cannot understand under what laws the farmers suffer. Not under the ordinary labor laws, which generally affect only manufactories, shops, offices, etc. Can it be an allusion to compulsory arbitration? In the last session of parliament member after member representing country districts spoke against an amendment to sion to compulsory arbitration? In the last session of parliament member after member representing country districts spoke against an amendment to the arbitration bill, in which it was proposed to exempt the agricultural and pastoral occupations from its operations. "Why," they indignantly asked, "why should the benefits bestowed on the manufacturing industricts by compulsory arbitration be denied to settlers in the country districts?" Almost unanimously they passed the new stringent and compulsory clauses of that arbitration bill. No stronger answer could be made by the farmers than was made by them on that occasion, and if such a law causes them suffering their heroic self martydom is beyond praise.

I thank you, sir, beforehand for the opportunity of being allowed to present an accurate view of the state of this colony, as I see it. If we have had the misfortune to lose Mr. J. Grattan Grey, we must comfort ourselves by the thought that our loss is Ireland's gain. Nevertheless the colony still floats.

The Burden We Get From Europe.
"The Spiritual Life of the Poor" was the subject of Professor Felix Adler's address before the Society of Ethical Culture at the Carnegle Lyceum, New York, the other day. He said in part: "The major portion of the poor in our city are from the lower strata of Europe's population—people who have been oppressed by the classes of Russia, Hungary, Germany, Haly and other countries for centuries. We in

sia, Hungary, Germany, Italy and other countries for centuries. We his America must pay the penalty for crimes of oppression committed in Europe centuries ago. We are saddled with a problem and its solution due to causes that we never originated. These poor people are suffering from inefficiency, an inefficiency in nowise due to their own efforts. The classes made them what they are and for hundreds of years hindered their development. Normal circumstances probably would have made them the equals of us, but they have been borne down with the oppression and sheer misfortune."

For National Labor Law.

The committee on federal relations of the Massachusetts legislature has reported favorably to the house on the resolution in favor of an amendment to the United States constitution which would permit congress to regulate the hours of labor in the several states. This resolution has been presented to previous legislatures. This year at the committee hearing it was supported by the counsel of the Arkwright club, which is the organization of the factory owners of the state and has usually opposed any legislation desired by the employees. Many cotton manufactures desire a law which would equalize the hours of labor in New England and the southern states.

A Progressive Union.

The Brotherhood of Tailors has increased its dues and established sick and death benefits. This indication of stability and permanence, it is expected, will attract to the brotherhood a membership surpassing all past records.

The year 1901 added 100,000 to the number of trades unionists in Great Britain. In round numbers this vast

2,000,000, of which 122,000 are fe-

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LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
June 2, 1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FIREBLAND.
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk
Allentonia Rehibben, Easton, Philadiction of the Part of the Control of the Control
8 15 a m for Sandy Rua, White Haven,
8 15 a m for Bandy Rua, White Haven,
9 16 a m for Bandy Rua, White Haven,
Philadelphia, New York, Delano, Mahanoy
10 a m for Hudels band M. Garnel
11 42 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Garnel
11 42 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Garnel
11 42 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre,
44 Seranton and the Westench Chunk, Alm for Miladelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Mahanoy City, Shenandosh, Mt. Carmel,
13 a m for White Haven,
Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points
Wester, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Mahanoy City, Shenandosh, Mt. Carmel,
2 9 p m for Hazleton.
7 34 a m from Pottaville, Delano and Haz9 12 a m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy
1 15 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and
White Haven.
1 15 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and
White Haven.
1 15 a m from New York, Philadelphia,
Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk and Weatherly,
4 White Haven.
5 5 p m from New York, Philadelphia,
Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk and Weatherly,
4 White Haven.
5 5 p m from New York, Philadelphia,
Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk and Weatherly,
4 Philadelphia, Mahanoy
6 15 p m from New York, Philadelphia,
Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk and Weatherly,
6 Philadelphia, Mahanoy
6 Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Geath, Mahanoy City, Delano and HazleBatton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Geath, Mahanoy City, Delano and HazleBatton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Geath, Mahanoy City, Delano and HazleBatton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch
Geath, Mahanoy City, Delano and HazleBatton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauc

7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven. For further information inquire of Ticket

White Haven.
For further information inquire of Ticked Apenta.
Golding H. Wilhright General Superintendent,
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28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
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Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEBANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect March 10, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Mendow Road, Roam and Hazleton Junction at 610 a m, daily except Sunday; end 7 of a m, 28e p m, Sunday, rombleken and Deringer at 600 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 of a m, 28 p m, Sunday, sunday; and 7 of a m, 28 p m, Sunday.

unday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junetton for Oncida
Junetton. Harwood Road, Humboldt Road,
Oncida and Sheppton at 6 32, 110 a m, 41 p m,
faily except Sunday; and 737 a m, 311 p m,
sunday.
Harwood, Hazleton Junetion and Roan
at 500 p m, daily except Sunday:

Trains leave Deringer for Tombicken, Cransery, Ha wood, Hazleton Junction and Rosnberry, Ha wood, Hazleton Junction, Halleton, Halleton, Halleton, Halleton, Harleton, Harleton, Harleton, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton, Harleton, Harleton

LUTHER C. SMITH. Superintendent